The Great Majority of Buddhist Concepts Have Turkish Roots

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This is dedicated to

Allan Bomhard

It is surely natural that the majority of Buddhist concepts have Turkish roots, because Buddha was a Turkic person. He combined Turkic '**TÖRE**' (custom) with the deep, historical spiritual culture of India and created a new synthesis. The vast majority of early Buddhist monks, as well as those who followed, were Turks. In fact, the Dravidian language also had intense Turkic roots as the language of the Turanian people. From prehistory until it came under British rule (1858), India was the homeland of Turkic Turanic tribes and was ruled by Turks. This is clear and certain. The first Turkic language arises in the middle of Asia at least 20 thousand years ago. Then it spread to the Middle East, Sumer, Anatolia, Europe (via the north and south, all across the continent, as far as Britain and Iceland) in historical waves. One branch goes to America and forms the Native American Languages. Many of the important Western scientists of the 19th century accepted and wrote about such facts. However, these truths were unacceptable to the racist, colonialist Western intelligentsia. They invented the Indo-European theory. With the power of money and politics, they made this theory dominant all over the world. But the sun cannot be

blocked by filth. Now, many genuine Western scientists are emerging and presenting these facts here and there.

One of them is the esteemed researcher and writer **Allan Bomhard**. He is considered the most important representative of **Nostratic** theory today. There are a few other valuable researchers from the same school. I have clearly expressed my support and criticism of Nostratic theory in this web environment in another article. Indo-European theory is as incoherent as a lousy political parody no matter how you look at it. Nostratic theory, of course, looks much more scientific compared to it. But this is not enough.

Because... Though Nostratic theory adds important languages other than the so-called "Indo-European" languages to the world common language family, such as Semitic languages, Turkish and Caucasian languages. But they could not say that the Indo-European theory is fundamental nonsense. They couldn't accept that the so-called Indo-European languages are derived from Turkik roots. Likewise, they cannot see that the Caucasian languages are derived from Turkic roots. They fails to clearly state that Semitic languages are deeply ingrained in Western European languages.

Because saying these truths puts those who say them under heavy attack: intense insults, curses, accusations of ignorance and stupidity. However, those who easily accuse others of stupidity and ignorance are often the ones who are mediocre in intelligence and knowledge. But in officially recognized pseudo-science, they are dominant; they are the majority. When you defend any unpleasant truth, you feel like helpless children, with hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs raining down on you. Not only are you dying and being dismembered, but your blood is being insulted. It is very difficult to get the genocide-addicted Western culture to accept the fact that 'You are the

grandchildren of the Turks.' I wonder if we can get them to accept it by saying, 'At least, this murderer side of yours is Turkish, isn’t it?' I guess they don't want to lose even their sins to the Turks.

But the part of us that draws its strength from the truth and from resisting injustice in every way... The part of us that gains strength from humor and smiles when it can do nothing else... Is coming together with the other good sides of both Western and Eastern humanity... Standing side by side (**YAN**) and, overcoming (**YİN**) lies.

Those who put forward the Nostratic theory and those who followed in its footsteps revealed and published thousands of Turkic word roots. Allan Bomhard compiled these and also revealed new roots himself. There are more than 120 references to Bomhard in my extensive work presenting Turkic roots in Western languages. That's why I dedicated this article to him. He is close to Buddhism, which is why I chose the topic of the article in this way.

The two largest Buddhist states in history… Both of them were Turkish states: the **Kushan Empire** and the **Uyghur Empire**. There is no one who denies that the Uyghurs are Turks. Many people also know that the Turkish-Mongolian **Genghis Khan** was close to Buddhism. At least his grandchildren said that he was so. Kushans were also Turks... Below are the evidences for this, along with certain Buddhist concepts.

Maybe dear Bomhard will also read this article. Perhaps he will offer some contributions and criticisms, or maybe he will object to some points. How nice it would be if he would do it.

Buddha: Really… Why does Buddha have slanted eyes? And why is he blue eyed in some paintings and sculptures? You wouldn't believe me if I said Buddha is Turkic too, but it is certain that many ancient Buddhist monks were Turkic, keep that in mind. And let me say something even more disturbing. The Mongol-Turkic ruthless **Genghis Khan**, who built an empire larger than the Roman Empire, would go to a Buddhist temple to meditate when he got tired of using violence. With the **swastika** (an ancient Turkish symbol: **stamp of Oz**) sign on his ring. Isn't it, for God's sake, a postmodernist style just like that of today's politicians in those times? Just like you do with **Attila** (he is a **Caucasian**), you can heavily accuse him of many things. Except for one thing: They weren't racist like many modern day politicians. They united Turks, Mongols and many Eurasian tribes under the same state, the same army. They valued those who fight well, produce well, process knowledge, and trade properly. Turkish was the leading official language.

Holy spirit of Turks, the spirit who unites with Tengri (God): **oz** > **esus** (Celtic) <> **essence** > **Jesus** … **Swastika**: alleged "PIE" root : **es** < **öz** (Old Turkish – essence, self) >< **Oz** (divine spirit) / **Tamga** > **s-tamp** ('S' law, I have more than 200 samples proving this law.)

Yes, **Buddha**: awakened; **büt** (Turkic): complete, completion, being mature; **bedük**: big, huge, sublime. " … Skt. **bodhi** "enlightenment, awakening". … The term bodi is a Buddhist religious term of Türkic extraction, with vast spectrum of Indian derivatives: Buddha, bodimant 'throne of enlightenment', bodisatva (bodhisattva) 'enlightened (bodhi) being (sattva)', etc. Few of them rolled into a Türkic syncretic lexicon. The first Buddha brought a Buddhist enlightenment to

India. **He was a Türkic Saka extract**, a **Scythian** 'prince' **Shakyamuni** (6th c. BC), of the Saka (**Saxon**) Kurgan tradition' (Norm Kisamov)

Thus… Skt. Shakiya, reigning 364 in N. India; the title-name **Gautama** consists of the same stem **kut** "give" (blessing, fortune, luck" + Türkic deverbal noun suffix -ma voiced in an open syllabic morphology Gauta-ma; the notion "enlightened" is a derivative of the Buddhist teaching… (Norm Kisamov)

Kut, Kutay, Hoday > **God** >< **good, guten** … But, the explanation of the Westerners is as follows: "PIE" root is '**ghedh**' (be unite, to associated), Sanskrit '**gadh**' (seize, booty) … (OED) Explaining goodness with evil. No problem, all roots come back to Turkish. **Ghedh** or **gadh <** Turkish '**kat'**: add, join, have; Turkish '**kap**': capture, catch, hold, take, have …

Bode (Eng.): bode (v.) "augur" ~ Türkic **bodi** "insight, achieve ment of perfect wisdom". Ultimately fr. a Türkic root büt-, büt, püt-, püt (v., n.) conveying mystical notions "believe, deity", "pray, prayer", "revere, idol, icon, cross", "refer, truth, fact, verity" (Norm Kisamov).

Buddha (Sanskrit - Eng.): Buda. **Bur-xan** (Uyghur), burhäm (Middle Turkish), Purxan (Cagatay, Kazakh), Burqan (Mong.) etc : Buddha, God, holy spirit, idol (Rasanen) / Its Turkish root '**büt, bit**': complete, whole, become whole, culminate, sprout, emerge…

Dalai (Dalai Lama): ocean; **talay** (sea, ocean) … (come from Altaic '**dalga**': wave – Allan Bomhard) / **Talas, Talas Kaan** (sea king of Turks) >< **thalassa** (Greek)

Tochar, Tocharians: A lost so-called “Indo-European” people. Actually: Buddhist monks were called ‘Tohar’ in the 5th-6th centuries AD. This means mountainous, not a tribal name... **Tohar** < dağlı, tahlı, **tahar, dağar** (mountaineer). **Tağ, dağ**: mountain (**Mon-tagne, taigne, tanea** < **tağ**) (mount). **Mount** < **bin, bindir** (get on, ride, to loud, to mount). These are the Uyghur Turks of Xinjiang. They established the Turkish Kushan Empire before. The Tohars, who are portrayed as the easternmost Indo-Europeans, are these people. Tohars and Khakassians... Both of them are Turkic and are descendants of the Turkish Kyrgyz and Kipchak. (The languages they speak, called Indo-European, are also Turkish.)

Dharma (Tibetan – Indian – Eng.): One of several fundamental concepts of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist religious philosophy. The teachings of Buddhism and the universal laws that govern the cosmos. It has meanings such as supporting, lifting, maintaining. In fact, it is the concept that forms the basis of religious understanding. ‘**Ter, der, der-mek**’ in Turkish: to gather, to organize, compile; ‘**dernek**’: meeting, consulting, conducting, conversation… Likewise, there is a possible historical connection with concepts such as ‘**dirim**’: life, vitality and nature. Since the Turks hold an important place among the creators and first leaders of Buddhism, it is not a coincidence that we find the connection between these concepts and the Turkish, but natural and functional. / The overlap of the word **dharma** with ‘**Torah**’ < **Töre** (Turkish - custom – **communal laws of society stronger than the law**) / **Darm** (Uyghur): lehre, teaching (Rasanen) / **Dar, dür** (Ottoman, Kazakh, Mong.): right time, right gravity, balance, ratio (Rasanen) … Turkish Arabic ‘**ders**’: lesson,

education / “PIE root” ‘**derbh**’: to put together, to wind < Old Turkish ‘**ter, der, dermek**’: bunch, compile (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

Old Turkish **terek** > **tree** < **dru, taru** (Sanskrit.) … Old Turkish ‘**dur**’ root (**durable** < **durabilir**) > **sthira** (s-**thira**) (Sanskrit.) > **Druids** < “PIE” ‘**dher**’ > **throne** < **Darius, Dharma** > **durabilis, dura, durus** (Latin.) … Today's Western etymologists have no knowledge of these connections.

It's not over. And it doesn't end. **Dharma**: **truness**, **true** < **doğru** … **Through, to** < **doğru**, **s-trait** < **doğru** … **Thrust** < **dürüst** … **Dharma** < **dirim** (live, life, natural power) … **Dharma** < **derman** (remedy - from **dirim**) > **therapy** … **Dharma: tarik** (way, road – Turkish. Arabic) … Tarikat (Turkish Arabic): sect, religion sect …

So... Why do you think this concept (Dharma) means so many things? Because it comes from many connected Turkish roots.

Karma (Tibet. , Indian, Eng.): The law of cause and effect; the consequences of one's actions, whether good or bad. A word that strongly evokes Turkish sounds and meanings. Like ‘**Dharma**’, ‘**Kharma**’ is one of the basic concepts of Indo-Buddhist philosophy. It has negative meanings and expansions as well as neutral and positive meanings. After all, it expresses the mutual interaction and balance of pluses and minuses. Old Turkish ‘**kar**, **karma**’: mix, blend; ‘**katma**’: add; ‘**karıştır**’: mix, blur; **karışık**: complex, confused; **karmaşa**: caos; **kargış** > **curse**, **caos** …

Lama (Tibetian, Mong. Eng.): Buddhist priest. Turkish ‘hama’ (Oir. Tel. Soj.): nama, lama; Middle Turkish ‘lama, laba’: viel- lard, directeur; Mongolian ‘lama’: healer, heiliger’; Tibetian ‘ьla-тa’ (Rasanen).

Yule (Eng.): Noel, Christmas, literally Turkish ‘**yıl, yılbaşı, yeni yıl**’ (year, beginning of the new year, new year) / Turkish ‘yol’, English **Yule** (n.) “winter holiday” ~ Türkic yol (n.) “road, way”, as a winter holiday “road, way (of fate)”; the original full name of the holiday was “**Yule Tengri**” ~ “Fate (from) Tengri” ~ “Fate (from) God”, it is celebrated on the winter solstice, with spruce, music, dances, and gift exchanges… Modern English **jolly** < **yule** “festive” … An 8th c. Tibetan inscription from a **Thousand Buddhas** cave mentioned **Yol-Tangri** “God’s Path” revered in the fortress Shu-balyk in Dunhuan. (Kisamov) / **Tengri, Tanrı, Tin, Tan, Toğ** (god – spirit – dawn – sun rise - day) > **Dingir** (Hittite, Sumer.) > **Teo** (Greek) > **Deus** (Latin.) >< **Deva** (Sanskrit.) <> **Mani-Tou** (Native American) … **Day** < **toğ** … **Dawn** < **tan** … Etrusc. ‘**tin**’: **day** (Bomhard)

Tibet: the name of a country. The name Tibet comes from the Turkish ‘**tepe**’. Foreign scientists say this: Behr (1994), Bazin and Hamilton (1991). Tepek (Native American) < **tepe** (hill, apex, high region) > **top**

Samsara: The cycle of birth, death, and rebirth; the continuous cycle of worldly existence. Here we encounter a Turkish root '**sar**': **circuit, circle** < **sar** … There is also a Turkish '**kur**' variant of this. **Kur**: **circle, circuit, cours** … There are also ‘**bur, boran**’ (**vortex, boreas**, twist) (Proto-Altaic ‘**bora**’ – Bomhard); ‘**tur**’ (**tour**), ‘**-vir**’ (turn), ‘**fır**’ (roll, turn); ‘**kıvır**’ (**curve**, bend) variants of same

thing. Because the main root is Turkish root '**oro**' > **roll**, turn. This is proof that the real root is Turkish. **Sam**: **same** (?) … **sam**: one, whole (?) Turkish Persian '**hem**': same, one, together … **Kam, kamıg** > **com- , commun**, community, together …

Nirvana: The end of Samsara, enlightenment, and the cessation of all suffering. Turkish root '**er**': reach, being mature, ripe. Turkish '**eren**', '**ermiş**': saint, a spiritually mature person who has moved away from worldly desires (?). Turkish roots are simple, short and concise. It produces and diversifies many other words within Turkish. However, a word usually has only one root and one suffix. However, when these roots are passed into other languages, they get other perfixes and suffixes. Even two or three roots and concepts are stuck in the same word (by the way '**s-tuck**' < **tık**). That's why it is difficult to see its Turkish root in it. But a skilled eye catches them easly. '**Er**' > **reach, arrive**; '**er**' > **ripe** … **Erik** (**fruit**), '**ferik**' > **fruit** … Tens of thousands of Turkish roots have been transferred to other languages through the laws (about 20) of sound change. I have published these laws and sufficient number of examples.

Anatta: The doctrine of "non-self," which teaches that there is no permanent, unchanging self or soul. Sanskrit. **athman**: soul, German '**atmen**': breathe, **soluk** <> **soul** … Turkish '**ad**': name, Turkish '**od, ateş**': fire … Turkish '**tin**': soul, Native American '**tou**': soul (?)

Anicca: Impermanence; the understanding that all things are in constant flux and nothing is permanent. Turkish root: '**ak**': flow, movement … Latin. **aqua**: water

Bhikkhu: A male Buddhist monk. Turkish '**beg**': lord, the chief of society, in ancient times, they (she-he) were also a priest or shaman; '**bögü, bügü**': **magic**; **bügücü**: **magician** … English **magic, magician, may, might** are rooted from Turkish '**beg, bögü**' (from Turanic Turkic Medes' '**mag**') … **Bhik-khu** … Turkish '**kişi**' > **he** (person, man)

Bhikkhuni: a female Buddhist monk. As above … '**-khuni**' (?): **hanım, hatun** (lady)

Koan: A paradoxical or profound question used in Zen Buddhism to challenge the logical mind and provoke insight. So called "Indo-European" common root of question words: '**kwo**' … Turkish question root is '**ki**' … **Koan** < **kim** (who) > **kwo**; **qui, quem** (Latin): **kimin** … **Kankı, hankı, hanki**: what, which, how = **koan**

Tathagata: An epithet for the Buddha, meaning "one who has thus gone" or "one who has thus come," referring to the enlightened state. Sanskrit **gaccha** (**go**), Turkish '**geç**' (go or come, pass through) … Sanskrit **gacchati** < **geçti** (literally so, he went, he passed through) , '**gacchami**' < **geçtim** (I went or I came) … **Gacch, gata**: come, go, get < **get, ket, git** (go)

Yin – Yang: As a Buddhist (Pre-Buddhist) term originating from China, male and female sides. Lunar side and solar side. Or… Chinese **yin** "shady side (of a mountain)" and **yang** "sunny side (of a mountain)" … They have Turkish root. Turkish '**yan**': side… Turkish '**yen**' > win, Turkish '**yenil**' (lose, to be defeated). The same semantic and phonetic overlap of the same dialectical logic.

Turkic Buddhist Kushans

The Kushan Empire existed in a very large region in the north of India, reigned in the 2nd century (B.C.). They established a regime that was equally respectful of Buddhism, Hinduism and other religious beliefs. The unique culture they created can also be seen from the peaks of Buddhism.

There are many Western and Turkish researchers who claim that the Kushans are Turks. Here I quote some paragraphs from **Yalçın Kayalı**'s work, which compiled many of these in a single article. Article name: UPON THE NAME, THE SOCIETY AND THE ORIGINS OF GOVERNOR TITLES OF KUSHAN

In this article, it is emphasized that the Kushans are the continuation of the Yuechi tribe who were exiled from Central Asia. This tribe fought with the Sakas and the Hun Turks. It was driven south by the latter. Yuechi are also Turks. Here are some sections:

*There are also many opinions that the Kushans may be of Turkish origin. Among the holders of this view are important researchers of Indian History such as **S. Lévi, Friedrich Hirth, Hultzsch, Konow** and **Kennedy**. According to **Friedrich Hirth** and **E. Chavannes**, the words "Zaoou" and "Yavugasa" in documents written in Greek and Kharosthi alphabets and the addresses in the form of hsi-hou in Chinese sources were attributed to Kushan kings as a title used by rulers of Turkish origin. Hirth states that the word **yavuga**, which he uses for himself on the coins of the Kucula Kadphises period, is the same as the Turkish **yabgu**, and states that the Kushans are also Turks (Konukçu 1-2).*

*Another view that the Kushans are of Turkish origin is explained in **Bayur**'s work titled History of India as follows: It is seen that the depictions on the coins and statues of Kanishka (Kanık), one of the Kushan kings, resemble the Turkish*

clothing style. It is stated that his body lines resemble those of the Turks, with a wide coat from the waist down and long boots, as well as a large head, round face, and wide and large chest area. In the figures on some of the coins belonging to Kanishka and his son Huvishka, depictions of women are also included alongside the king. Next to these female depictions are the names ***Nana, Nanaia, Nana rao****. It is thought that this word corresponds to the Turkish words* ***nene*** *(grandmother) (Bayur 69-70).*

*Kushan dynasty were of Turkish origin (****Tezcan****, Origin of the Kushans 1236).* ***In Kashmiri historian Kalhana's work titled Rācataraṅgini, the Kushan king Kanishka is introduced as a Turk, almost beyond doubt.*** *In one place, for example, he says: Although they were of* ***Turashka*** *(Turkish) origin, they built many places of worship where Shushkaletra could be worshiped (****Kalhana*** *8). During their (Hushka, Cushka and Kanishka) long reigns, the (Buddhist) monks were in a very powerful position and the Buddhist faith prevailed without (any) opposition or hindrance (****Kalhana*** *8).*

Kaya*, on the other hand, states that the clothing of the Kushan rulers, who came from Turkestan and first settled in the northwest of India and later dominated a geography extending to Benares, reflected the typical Central Asian style. Also, Chapter VIII of* ***Kalhana****'s Rājataraṅgini. "Hushka and the others (Cushka, Kaniṣka) are also of Turkish origin." in the chapter. draws attention to the expressions (Kaya, In Ancient Indian 1029 Texts… 13).* ***Katariya*** *said; In other ancient texts of Indian Literature written in Sanskrit (Atharvaveda, Aiteraya Brāhmaṇa, Şatapatha Brāhmaṇa, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Kathāsaritsāgara, etc.), Turkic communities of Central Asian origin are called* ***Tokharas, Tusharas, Tukharas or Tuharas****. indicates that it is mentioned. He also states that the names mentioned in the relevant texts may have been used*

for the Yuechi and emphasizes the possibility that they may be of Central Asian origin (Katariya).

*Another clue about the Turkish origin of the Kushan Dynasty is found in various sections of **El Biruni**'s book Kitâb'üt-Tahkîk Mâ li'l-Hind. Researchers claim in the work that the Turks who are said to live in the north-east of the Kashmir region are actually descendants of Kushans (El-Bîrûnî 137).*

*The last assumption we will mention about the ethnic origin of the Kushans is that they are of Saka-Iranian origin. The main reason why the Kushans are shown by researchers to be of Sakha Iranian origin is that they are found in the area where the tribes in Eastern Iran live. It is also because they entered the cultural area of the Sakas in northern India. G. Haloun, St. The Kushans were persistently accepted as Sakha-Iranian in origin by **Konow, P.Pelliot, E. Loumann, H. Lüders and Vesendonck**. They base these claims on the fact that the names used by the Kushans belong to the Indian and Eastern Iranian language family (Konukçu 3).*

Yes, we need to say something to this last insularity. It is said that "some claimed that the Kushans were of Sakha-Iranian origin! Not Turkish!" I and many Western and Turkish writers have done many studies proving that the **Sakas (Scythians) are Turkish already**, starting from ancient times until today. Just because a tribe is Iranian does not mean that it is not Turkish. On the contrary, Iran is a land of Turanic, Turkic tribes and Turkish empires from prehistory to the present. We have amassed a body of cultural, historical, archaeological, and linguistic evidence. We have presented the latest genetic records. But with every new step we take, we have to go back and do it all over again for the scholasticist scholars. May God grant us patience in the face of deliberate, conscious, educated bigotry. They look at that mountain of

documents and evidence, then dismiss it as “coincidence”. Linguists explain the origin of words with 'coincidence' as well. “**The theory of Coincidence”** is a brilliant theory. Linguistics is like a stolen goods market because of this. The real owners find their goods there, but the cheeky vendors say, 'That's not yours, it's just a coincidence.' In this way, a 'cushy' science is born that avoids examining the objects it works with. It is like non-numeric mathematics, non-material physics, and humanless medicine.

Note: The person referred to as '**Kanishka**' in the above-mentioned text is known as '**Erke Han**' in our tradition. The name '**Erke**' signifies strength, heroism, dignity, and authority. All of these Turkish concepts have been directly transferred into Western languages. **Erk** > **ergon, ergo, work**, authoriy, power of doing … **Er** > **hero** … **Ata** > **father, author** etc. **Erke Khan** derived his power not from violence or prohibitions, but from wisdom, what he wrote and spoke.

Final Note: You can find much more detailed explanations and documents on this subject in my other articles on these pages (academia.edu). Or better yet: You may read my book, which I show you **below, where I explain all this.**

Turkish as the Founding Language of “Indo-European”

amazon.com

https://www.amazon.com/Turkish-Founding-Language-Indo-European-Concealed/dp/B0D9S7BXJW/ref=rvi_d_sccl_1/145-7925286-2298828?pd_rd_w=h8WSU&content-id=amzn1.sym.f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_p=f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_r=FHJQ1PPTQVVDH2XWY6RQ&pd_rd_wg=T4fIS&pd_rd_r=aa381af2-fb27-46b6-af74-b2b53e178b2b&pd_rd_i=B0D9S7BXJW&psc=1

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